Biology of the Ovary

Primate Sexuality

This book is intended as a communication platform to bridge the cultural, conceptual, and technological gap among the key systems biology disciplines of biology, mathematics, and information technology. To support this goal, contributors were asked to adopt an approach that appeals to audiences from different backgrounds.

Dynamics of Human Reproduction

Knobil and Neill's Physiology of Reproduction

Comparative Anatomy and Histology: A Mouse and Human Atlas is aimed at the new mouse investigator as well as medical and veterinary pathologists who need to expand their knowledge base into comparative anatomy and histology. It guides the reader through normal mouse anatomy and histology using the best comparison to the human. The side by side comparison of mouse and human tissues highlight the unique biology of the mouse, which has great impact on the validation of mouse models of human disease. Provides the first comprehensive source for comparing human and mouse anatomy and histology through over 600 full-color images, in one reference work. Experts from both human and veterinary fields take readers through each organ system in a side-by-side comparative approach to anatomy and histology - human Netter anatomy images along with Netter-style mouse images. Enables human and veterinary pathologists to examine tissue samples with greater accuracy and confidence. Teaches biomedical researchers to examine the histologic changes in their mutant mice.

Recent Progress in Hormone Research

Cumulated Index Medicus

Explore the life cycle of humans as it's broken down into stages starting with infancy and ending in old age including the physical and mental characteristics that can be expected at each age. Readers will encounter vocabulary related to growing, aging, and the human life cycle.

The Embryonic Human Brain

Human Sperm Competition

Wheater's Functional Histology

The Fourth Edition of Knobil & Neill continues to serve as a reference aid for research, to provide the historical context to current research, and most importantly as an aid for graduate teaching on a broad range of topics in human and comparative reproduction. In the decade since the publication of the third edition, advances have been made in many areas of reproductive physiology, and the new edition is designed to reflect these advances. The new edition includes expanded chapters on the endocrine control of reproduction, including the hypothalamic-pituitary-ovarian axis; the endocrine control of reproduction, including the hypothalamic-pituitary-gonadal axis; and the endocrine control of reproduction, including the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis. The new edition also includes expanded chapters on the molecular physiology of reproduction, including the molecular physiology of reproduction, including the molecular physiology of reproduction, including the molecular physiology of reproduction, including the molecular physiology of reproduction, and the endocrine control of reproduction, including the endocrine control of reproduction, including the endocrine control of reproduction, including the endocrine control of reproduction, including the endocrine control of reproduction.

Relaxin and Related Peptides

Relaxin is a hormone that plays a role in various physiological processes, including labor and delivery, and it has been the subject of intense research in recent years. This comprehensive book contains the latest information on diverse biological functions of relaxin and related peptide found since the recent discovery of relaxin receptors. It also describes the evolution of relaxin family peptides and their receptors, molecular mechanisms of ligand/receptor interaction and the analysis of activated signaling pathways.

Recent Trends in Angiogenesis Research

Dynamics of Human Reproduction

The Embryonic Human Brain An Atlas of Developmental Stages Ronan O'Rahilly/Fabiola Müller This unique atlas—the only book on the developing brain of any species that is based on staged embryos—is authored by two of the world's leading embryologists. The study reflects two decades of intensive research primarily drawn from the world-renowned Carnegie Embryological Collection, the most important collection of its kind. The staging system for the human embryo, now accepted internationally, is used throughout. The highly accurate illustrations based on three-dimensional reconstructions and accompanying text emphasize the initial appearance of the various morphological processes of the brain. The Embryonic Human Brain: An Atlas of Developmental Stages fills the need for a detailed reference on the human brain and the nervous system in the embryonic period proper (the first eight postovulatory weeks), by providing: Over 200 figures of the embryonic human brain Exceptional quality serial sections with the exact level of each section clearly indicated Accurate three-dimensional reconstructions. The only accurate, up-to-date, and well illustrated account of the embryonic human brain. The Embryonic Human Brain: An Atlas of Developmental Stages is a groundbreaking work in the study of prenatal development. For medical professionals specializing in neuroscience, neurology, psychology, and psychiatry, it will serve as an authoritative compilation of current knowledge of human development, as well as an essential handbook on the basic aspects of neuroanatomical development and congenital abnormalities.
Pathology of the Ovary, Fallopian Tube and Peritoneum

Story of the Human Body explores how the way we use our bodies is all wrong. From an evolutionary perspective, if normal is defined as what most people have done for millions of years, then it’s normal to walk and run 9–15 kilometers a day to hunt and gather fresh food which is high in fibre, low in sugar, and barely processed. It’s also normal to spend much of your time nursing, napping, making stone tools, and gossiping with a small band of people. Our 21st-century lifestyles, argues Dan Lieberman, are out of sync with our stone-age bodies. Never have we been so healthy and long-lived - but never, too, have we been so prone to a slew of problems that were, until recently, rare or unknown, from asthma, to diabetes, to - scarcest of all - overpopulation. Story of the Human Body asks how our bodies got to be the way they are, and considers how that evolutionary history - both ancient and recent - can help us evaluate how we use our bodies. How is the present-day state of the human body related to the past? And what is the human body's future? Daniel Lieberman is the Chair of the Department of Human Evolutionary Biology at Harvard and a leader in the field. He has written nearly 100 articles, many appearing in the journals Nature and Science, and his cover story on barefoot running in Nature was picked up by major media the world over. His research and discoveries have been highlighted in newspapers and magazines, including The New York Times, The Boston Globe, Discover, and National Geographic.

Population Sciences

We have now reached the mid-point of our editorial task of putting together the compendium, Principles of Medical Biology, which is supposed to be composed of twenty-five modules. The present single-volume module on reproductive endocrinology and biology is in more than one respect a continuation of Module 10 (in two volumes) dealing with molecular and cellular endocrinology. In addition, it intersects, as it should, with various parts of obstetrics and gynaecology, both of which are abetted by technology. One has only to recall that the practical benefits of ultrasound in perinatal medicine and in vitro fertilisation are the outcome of the technological revolution in biomedicine. Whether we are approaching a new era in reproductive biology following the invention of animal cloning is still hard to tell. For some people, it remains an article of faith that cloning of the human being is highly probable. For others, sexual reproduction is anathema. It should surely be obvious to us all that somatic cell nuclear transfer technology (SCNT) is going to be at its strongest in dealing with husbandry. Whether this and several social forces will alter our modern outlook, there can be little doubt. As in diverse clinical and basic research, so in obstetrics, animals are used as a model. The data thus obtained is extrapolated, if valid, to the mother and foetus. The success of this approach is exemplified in studies carried out on sheep as a model. On the whole, it is also quite apparent that progress in the field of reproductive biology is to a large extent ascribable to the discovery of new hormones, as well as the introduction of new tools and recent improvements in laboratory methods including measurement of hormones.

Research Grants Index

The Story of the Human Body

Understanding the Dynamics of Biological Systems

In Seizing the Means of Reproduction, Michelle Murphy's initial focus on the alternative health practices developed by radical feminists in the United States during the 1970s and 1980s opens into a sophisticated analysis of the transnational entanglements of American empire, population control, neoliberalism, and late-twentieth-century feminisms. Murphy concentrates on the technoscience of the—technologies, practices, protocols, and processes—developed by feminist health activists. She argues that by politicizing the technical details of reproductive health, alternative feminist practices aimed at empowering women were also integral to late-twentieth-century biopolitics. Murphy traces the transnational circulation of cheap, do-it-yourself health interventions, highlighting the uneasy links between economic logic, new forms of racialized U.S. imperialism, family planning, and the rise of NGOs. In the twenty-first century, feminist health projects have followed complex and discomfitting itineraries. The practices and ideologies of alternative health projects have found their way into World Bank guidelines, state policies, and commodified research. While the particular moment of U.S. feminism in the shadow of Cold War and postcolonialism has passed, its dynamics continue to inform the ways that health is governed and politicalized today.

Human Growth and Development Across the Lifespan

This reference evaluates and describes the latest strategies for hormone suppression and blockade in the management of early and advanced stage breast cancer and explores the effects of tamoxifen, selective estrogen receptor modulators (SERMs), aromatase inhibitors, and their combination on both breast cancers and normal tissues. Endocrine Therapy in Breast Cancer details modern techniques for molecular profiling, monitoring, and targeting offers methods to identify high-risk groups evaluates molecular biomarkers in breast cancer assessment examines the potential toxicity of estrogen receptor (ER)-directed endocrine therapy investigates the development of endocrine resistance discusses neoadjuvant and preoperative approaches in patient care reviews mechanisms that lead to estrogen-independent phenotypes surveys the medical, surgical, and pathological aspects of endocrine therapy, as well as future research opportunities, Endocrine Therapy in Breast Cancer is a concise and in-depth manual for medical, surgical, and radiation oncologists; endocrinologists; gynecologists; obstetricians; pharmacologists; family physicians; reproductive biologists; epidemiologists; and medical school students.

The Breast E-Book

Angiogenesis -- the growth of new blood vessels -- is an important natural process occurring in the body, both for health and as related to disease. Angiogenesis occurs in the healthy body to help heal wounds and to help restore blood flow to tissues after injury or insult. In females, angiogenesis also occurs during the monthly reproductive cycle (to rebuild the uterus lining, to mature the egg during ovulation) and during pregnancy (to build the placenta, the circulation between mother and foetus). The healthy body controls angiogenesis through a series of "on" and "off" switches. The main "on" switches are known as angiogenesis-stimulating growth factors. The main "off" switches are known as angiogenesis inhibitors. When angiogenic growth factors are produced in excess of angiogenesis inhibitors the balance is tipped in favour of blood vessel growth. When inhibitors are present in excess of stimulators, angiogenesis is stopped. The normal, healthy body maintains a perfect balance of angiogenesis modulators. In general, angiogenesis is "turned off" by the production of more inhibitors than stimulators. Tumour angiogenesis is the proliferation of a network of blood vessels that penetrates into cancerous growths, supplying nutrients and oxygen and removing waste products. Tumour angiogenesis actually starts with cancerous tumour cells releasing molecules that send signals to surrounding normal host tissue. This signalling activates certain genes in the host tissue that, in turn, cause proteins to encourage growth of new blood vessels. This new book examines its angiogenesis within the context of theory and its applications to cancer treatment.